## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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v.

Barbara Ruth Cram,

U.S. Interior,

Plaintiff

Defendant

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<sup>2</sup> ECF No. 10.

2:16-cv-02870-JAD-CWH

Order Certifying that In Forma Pauperis Status Should Not Continue on Appeal

Pro se plaintiff Barbara Ruth Cram sued the "U.S. Interior" alleging that she and her newborn baby were both stabbed, beheaded, and murdered by "subject[s]" she described as "ventriloquists [that] sound like each other and have white hair," who "work in corrections," and are "members of a roving gang." Cram, however, failed to describe how the roving gang of white haired ventriloquists that murdered her and her baby implicated the "U.S. Interior," when and how. Magistrate Judge Bill Hoffman granted Cram's application to proceed in forma pauperis but recommended that Cram's complaint be dismissed with prejudice because her allegations "describe[d] fantastic and delusional scenarios and [did] not state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Cram timely objected.

In Cram's disjointed objection to Judge Hoffman's report and recommendation, Cram raised additional allegations of "guarding judges," "Janet Reno's home," "the Secretary of State," "the U.S. President[,] and more than one senator that became president," and also "being knifed hundreds of times . . . [and] dropped on the freeway in the travel lanes to die under cars." After reviewing de novo those portions of the report and recommendation that Cram objected to, I agreed that Cram's complaint lacks any plausible factual allegations and is replete with delusional and frivolous claims. I, therefore, adopted Magistrate Judge Hoffman's report and recommendation and dismissed Cram's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ECF No. 7 (citing Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126 (9th Cir. 2000) (stating that a district court is not required to provide leave to amend a complaint if the complaint could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts)).

complaint with prejudice and denied all pending motions as moot.<sup>3</sup>

The Ninth Circuit has referred this matter back to me to determine whether Cram's *in forma pauperis* status should continue on appeal, which requires me to determine whether her appeal is frivolous or taken in bad faith.<sup>4</sup> This case was dismissed at the trial level for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted and this defect will continue on appeal. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in my dismissal order, I HEREBY CERTIFY that this appeal is frivolous and taken in bad faith and that *in forma pauperis* status should not continue on appeal.

The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this order to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (reference case number 17-15933).

Dated this 10th day of May, 2017.

Jennifer A. Dorsey United States District Judge

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ECF No. 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); see also Hooker v. American Airlines, 302 F.3d 1091, 1092 (9th Cir. 2002).